

Diseases in Swine



Arthritis - Arthritis is inflammation of one or more joints and is common in all suckling, growing pigs and sows. The causes are mainly bacteria. Symptoms include enlarged joints, stiffness, lameness and variable temperature.

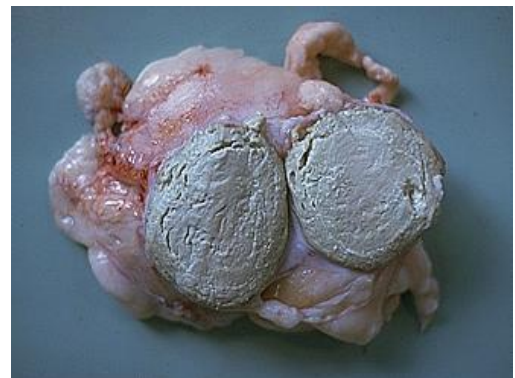
Hernias, Ruptures - Of many congenital abnormalities, umbilical or inguinal ruptures are most common. They are considered to be developmental defects and have a very low heritability. Umbilical hernias can sometimes be traced back to a particular boar in which case he should be culled. Environmental factors can increase the incidence of umbilical hernias.

Diseases in Sheep



Caseous lymphadenitis (CL) is a condition that affects the lymphatic system, resulting in abscesses in the lymph nodes and internal organs. When it affects the internal organs, CL becomes a chronic wasting disease, with economic losses due to reduced hide value and carcass trimming. CL can also result in high fever, decreased weight gain, wool growth, milk production, and reproductive capabilities. Affected animals are often culled early and may die.

An abscess can develop either at the location where the bacteria enters the body or at a lymph node nearby. From there, the infection can spread through the blood or lymphatic system, causing abscesses to form in other lymph nodes or internal organs throughout the body. The organs most commonly affected are lung, liver, kidneys, and their associated lymph nodes. Abscesses, though not painful, grow slowly over time, and may rupture if close to the skin.



While infected animals may show no clinical signs, CL can cause anemia, anorexia, weight loss, and fever. The disease is highly contagious to humans through the consumption of raw milk from infected sheep and goats, or if humans come in contact with infected carcasses and the bacteria enters a break in the skin.